



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/007,420	11/30/2001	Mark R. Thompson	019396-002300US	4074
20350	7590	01/20/2006	EXAMINER	
TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER EIGHTH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834			TIV, BACKHEAN	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2151		

DATE MAILED: 01/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/007,420	THOMPSON ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Backhean Tiv	2151

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 November 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) 14-18 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All
 - b) Some *
 - c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/02, 2, 3/03.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Claims 1-18 are pending in this application. Claims 14-18 are withdrawn from consideration. This is a response to the Election filed on 11/1/05.

Information Disclosure Statement

The IDS filed on 4/8/02, 2/12/03, 3/5/03 have been considered.

Election/Restrictions

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-10, 11-13, drawn to compression and decompression of data to recover data, classified in class 709, subclass 247.
- II. Claims 14-18, drawn to exchange control data to transfer among nodes or routes in a network, classified in class 709, subclass 242.

Applicant's election without traverse of Group 1, claims 1-13, in the reply filed on 11/1/05 is acknowledged.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The specification does not describe the range of encoded URI, 4K to 8K characters.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-10, 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1-10, 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential elements, such omission amounting to a gap between the elements. See MPEP § 2172.01. The omitted elements are: the fourth information is omitted from claim 1 and 13. Claims 1 and 13 describes a first, second, third, fifth, and sixth information but not the fourth. Claims 2-10 are rejected based on its dependency on claim 1.

Claims 2,5, recites the limitation "the further information". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3,5,7-9,11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Publication 2002/0178213 issued to Parry in view of US Patent 6,493,766 issued to Buchholz et al.(Buchholz).

As per claims 1, 11, 12,13 Parry teaches a method for encapsulating information in an encoded uniform resource identifier (URI) having a plurality of fields that is presented by a web site to a user for selection during an interaction session between the web site and the user(Abstract), the method comprising steps of:

choosing a URI field for encapsulating the information(paragraph 0048, 0064-0067);

determining first information that comprises at least one of second information and third information, wherein the third information is unrelated to the interaction session(paragraph 0030-0032, 0064-0067);

encrypting the fourth information to create the fifth information(paragraph 0030-0032, 0064-0067);

formatting fifth information to create sixth information(paragraph 0030-0032, 0064-0067);

embedding the sixth information in the field to form the encoded URI(paragraph 0030-0032, 0064-0067); and

presenting the encoded URI to the user(paragraph 0030-0032, 0064-0067).

Parry does not explicitly teach compressing one information to create another information.

Buchholz explicitly teaches compressing one information to create another information(Abstract).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Parry to include the use of compressing/decompressing as taught by Buchholz in order to reduce the number of bytes to be transmitted(Buchholz, col.1, lines 35-50).

One ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Parry and Buchholz in order to provide a method to reduce the number of bytes to be transmitted which will reduce the chances of collision of other packets(Buchholz, col.1, lines 35-50).

As per claim 2, the method for encapsulating information in the encoded URI having the plurality of fields that is presented by the web site to the user for selection during the interaction session between the web site and the user as recited in claim 1, further comprising steps of: compressing the first information to create the third information; and encrypting the third information to create the fourth information(Buchholz, Abstract, col.2, lines 47-col.3, line 15). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 1.

As per claim 3, the method for encapsulating information in the encoded URI having the plurality of fields that is presented by the web site to the user for selection during the interaction session between the web site and the user as recited in claim 1, wherein a size of the encoded URI is limited to a range of about 4K to 8K characters(Buchholz, col.4, lines 45-49).

There fore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would modify the teachings of Parry in view of Buchholz, to limit the

range of the encoded URI in order to optimize the compression scheme(Buchholz, col.4, lines 51-53).

One ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Parry, Buchholz to limit the range of an encoded URI in order to provide a method to optimize the compression scheme(Buchholz, col.4, lines 51-53).

As per claim 5, the method for encapsulating information in the encoded URI having the plurality of fields that is presented by the web site to the user for selection during the interaction session between the web site and the user as recited in claim 1, further comprising a step of encrypting third information related to the first information to create the fourth information, wherein the encrypting step uses at least one of: code table encryption, symmetric key encryption, and asymmetric key encryption(Parry, Fig.6, Buchholz, col.8, lines 54-67). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 1.

As per claim 7, the method for encapsulating information in the encoded URI having the plurality of fields that is presented by the web site to the user for selection during the interaction session between the web site and the user as recited in claim 1, wherein the third information is gathered by the web site for the benefit of another web site indicated by the encoded URI(Parry, 0030-0032, 0064-0067).

As per claim 8, the method for encapsulating information in the encoded URI having the plurality of fields that is presented by the web site to the user for selection during the interaction session between the web site and the user as recited in claim 1, wherein the second information includes at least one of: a user identifier, a user

authorization password, an association for the user, a credit amount associated with the user, cost quoted for a resource indicated by the encoded URI, rights associated with the user for content, the URI field if the URI field is replaced in the encoded URI(Parry, Fig.6).

As per claim 9, the method for encapsulating information in the encoded URI having the plurality of fields that is presented by the web site to the user for selection during the interaction session between the web site and the user as recited in claim 1, wherein the third information includes at least one of: an expiration for the encoded URI, mirror sites for a resource indicated by the encoded URI, an identifier indicating the web site that built the encoded URI, and status information for the web site(Parry, Fig.6-8).

Claims 4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Publication 2002/0178213 issued to Parry in view of US Patent 6,493,766 issued to Buchholz et al.(Buchholz) in further view of Office Notice.

As per claim 4, Parry in view of Buchholz does not explicitly teach formatting information in base 64. However, formatting in base 64 is well known to one ordinary skill in the art because base 64 is a different way of interpreting bits of data in order to transmit data over a text-only medium.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Parry in view of Buchholz to use base 64 to format data in order to transmit data over a text-only medium.

One ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Parry, Buchholz, and use base 64 to format data in order to transmit data over a text-only medium.

As per claim 6, Parry in view of Buchholz does not explicitly teach the use of either gzip compression, zlib compression, run length encoding, or Huffman encoding. However, these are just different ways to either compress or encode data. One ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would use any of these compression/encoding method in order to achieve different types of compression/encoding. Such as run length encoding is a very simple form of data compression in which runs of data, that is, sequences in which the same data value occurs in many consecutive data elements), are stored as a single data value and count, rather than as the original run. This is most useful on data that contains many such runs; for example, simple graphic images such as icons and line drawings.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Parry in view of Buchholz to use different types of compression/encoding methods in order to have the flexibility to compress/encode data to depend on the situation.

One ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Parry, Buchholz, and to use different type of data compression/encoding to enjoy the flexibility of compressing data for different purposes.

Art Unit: 2151

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Publication 2002/0178213 issued to Parry in view of US Patent 6,493,766 issued to Buchholz et al.(Buchholz) in further view of US 6, 813, 635 issued to Jorgenson.

As per claim 10, Parry in view of Buchholz does not explicitly teach analyzing information to determine an URI expiration.

Jorgenson teaches analyzing information to determine an URI expiration(col.8, lines 25-30).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Parry in view of Buchholz to determine if an URI has expired as taught by Jorgenson in order to make sure the user can access a certain website(Jorgenson, col.1, lines 13-30).

One ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Parry, Buchholz, and Jorgenson in order to provide a method to determine if a user can access a website(Jorgenson, col.1, lines 13-30).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See PTO-892.

US 6,857,070 issued to Fukuda

US Publication 2003/0187726 issued to Bull et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Backhean Tiv whose telephone number is (571)272-3941. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 A.M.-12 P.M. and 1 -6 P.M. Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zarni Maung can be reached on (571) 272-3939. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Backhean Tiv
2151
1/17/06


ZARNI MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER